

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

THE OLD WHIG PARTY.—At the session of the Radical Convention, held in Richmond, previous to the late Virginia election, a most "polite and affectionate" invitation was given to those who belonged to the old Whig party, in former days, to "walk into the parlor" of the Radical mansion. The answer to this invitation was presented on the 7th of this month, in the election of a large Conservative majority to the Legislature, and a general majority of 20,000 or more votes for the Conservative party. Now, the Washington Chronicle follows the subject, (giving the old Democratic party up altogether as incorrigibly "set in its ways") and addresses anew the old Whigs, begging them to "become Republicans"—urging the "fitness and propriety of such a course," &c. There never was less "propriety or fitness" in any political appeal than this. In opposition to Radicalism, the former Whigs and Democrats are as much united, as ever men were. They are *alike* on that subject. The old Whigs—and as the request is made to them, we speak of them,) hold that their *political principles* are diametrically antagonistic to all the teachings and all the actions of the Radical party. Hardly any measure of public policy, scarcely a single government measure inaugurated by the Radical leaders, meets their approbation or can be sustained by them. They are in favor of State Rights and of constitutional doctrines and the supremacy of civil law—they condemn the course of Congress—they condemn the general action and conduct of the President, his advisers—they regard the laws which have been passed on the most important subjects, as unwise, unjust, and unconstitutional—they believe that Radical policy is oppressive and calculated to ruin the Southern States, if persisted in. In short, as we have said, they are totally and unalterably opposed to Radicalism, as developed in all departments of the government. What is the use, therefore, of such appeals as we have referred to? Why waste words with such invitations? Let those who make them rest assured that they are as the "idle wind." The old Whigs are as firmly united with the old Democrats, in the political issues of the present day, as if they had in other days constituted but one party. The differences that once existed are buried and forgotten in the great peril of the times, in the great desire felt for a reform in the government—a better administration than we have—the commencement of an era of real peace—the elevation to power of good and honest men—and the future welfare and prosperity of the country. In the accomplishment of this wish, they hope to have yet the co-operation of thousands who have been heretofore considered as Radicals—but not ultras. Whatever others may say to the contrary, we know that they would prefer "the fair, delightful plans of peace, unwarping by party rage, to live like brothers."

The Charlottesville Chronicle advocates strongly the building of the proposed through rail connexion between the O. & A. Rail Road and the Lynchburg extension of that road—a charter for which has been obtained—and hopes the subject will be taken up at the next meeting of the stockholders of the road. It states that the "O. & A. Rail Road for more than ten years has had to pay a tax of one dollar per head on all passengers, and sixty-two per cent. of the charges for all freights which it has carried over the strip of about 20 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road, between Charlottesville and Gordonsville." Hence it argues the necessity of a through line, without being hampered by the forced use of a portion of the Rail Road last mentioned.

In the literary notices in some of the papers, we see the following:—"Madame George Sand, who has genius, wealth, great reputation as an authoress, some scarlet sins to answer for, some amours which ended in death, one cruel book which drove poor Alfred Musset, the sweetest singer in France, to his grave, has commenced a new novel for the avowed purpose of attacking all that was pure and virtuous in the life of the ex-empress Eugenie." This is not very complimentary to the character of Madame George Sand!

Two cireuses and menageries were sold at auction in Cincinnati on the 15th inst. An elephant, fetched \$2,700; a grizzly bear \$325; a "happy family" (four monkeys and a con) \$135, and a leonine "lot"—one lion, two lionesses and ten cubs—\$2,065.

A young man has been arrested in Boston, charged with obtaining money on forged certificates in aid of Sunday schools. He appears to have operated in the same line in Brooklyn, Albany, Philadelphia and Western cities.

Philosophers have come to the conclusion that no form of government yet invented will suit the French nation. Better get an entirely new one—and patent it! Let the old ones be set aside!

It is said that Mr. De Jarnette who has lately been to England, to examine as to the true boundaries of Virginia, is confident that Virginia owns the whole of the Potomac river.

The Governor of Md., has tendered the office of Secretary of State of that State, to Mr. John Thomson Mason, of Annapolis, and he has consented to serve.

It is said that a large majority of Radicals will be elected to the District Legislature in Washington, and that the four million will be carried.

Gen. Sherman, Lieut. Grant, and suite have sailed for Europe.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"The civil service commission will not submit a full report to the President in time to be transmitted to Congress with the annual message, but will have ready some of the rules for governing the civil service in the matter of appointments. In January the commission will present an elaborate report to the Executive, which will, in turn, be believed, be transmitted to Congress with a special message on the subject. The commission still continue to discuss every feature of reform connected with the civil service, and to-day debated whether seniority of service should be considered in connection with promotion. George Wm. Curtis is to write the final report."

A letter from Assistant Secretary Richardson, from London, says that seven millions of the five-twentieths of 1862 have come in from European holders for redemption, and that he expects the total amount to be redeemed in Europe will be presented by December 1st, when the interest under the treasury note ceases on the same. Secretary Boutwell will be ready to redeem all that will be presented December 1st, although it is thought the amount will be large. The news from the syndicate continues to be favorable, however, for the exchange of the new bonds.

Twenty-five citizens of Union county, S. C. have recently been arrested by the military.—A letter from there says:—"Knowing the character of the gentlemen arrested, and the infamous character of the scamp at whose instance the arrests were made, the greatest insecurity is felt by all our citizens, however innocent of violations of law. No man feels safe; no man knows how soon he may be arrested, torn from his family, and confined in jail on a charge of which he is innocent."

The Secretary of the "National Republican Executive Committee" has issued a call for a meeting at Washington on the 11th of January, to decide when and where the next Republican Presidential Convention shall be held. So far as members of the Committee have been heard from, New York city is favored. The National Democratic Executive Committee also meet at Washington in January for the same purpose.

In the Court of Appeals, at Richmond yesterday, the argument in the case of Norment's ex'r., vs. Cooke, was commenced. The original suit in this case was upon a bond executed in 1862, for some twenty-six hundred dollars, payable twelve months after date. The question to be decided is, whether the proper time for the scaling of Confederate debts is the time of the making of the contract, or the time when it is to be paid, or at its maturity.

A fire in Charlotte, North Carolina, on yesterday morning, destroyed the dry goods stores of Messrs. Koymann and Frankfort and the stables of Saggs & Co., and in order to prevent the spread of the flames, the dry goods store of W. H. Henderson was blown up. The loss is estimated at \$35,000 upon which there was \$24,000 insurance.

The Louisville Courier-Journal has a letter from the South, which states that a society, strong in numbers and wealth, is organized, having for its object the importation of colored ruffians into the Northern States. This looks both sensational and improbable.

Mr. Gladstone in England, has selected from his political opponents such men as Mr. Russell Gurney and Sir Stafford Northcote to represent the nation abroad. And President Thiers in France names his old rival, M. Guizot, to the most important foreign mission in his gift.

Reports from district attorneys throughout the U. S., to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, state that they are pressing suit in all internal revenue cases in their hands, and that judgments may very generally be expected during the present term of the courts.

A black frost occurred in South Carolina on Thursday morning, and seems to have been general throughout that and the adjoining States. All danger from yellow fever has ceased, and refugees from Charleston are returning in large numbers.

The late rumors about negotiations (mentioned in yesterday's Gazette) in reference to the purchase of the Atlantic Cable &c., are now contradicted.

At the funeral of the late Rev. Alfred Cookman, in Philadelphia, an Episcopal clergyman made an eloquent address.

The Guardian Savings Institution in New York, established by Tweed has collapsed, and a receiver been appointed.

A DESPERADO KILLED.—From a gentleman from Buford's Depot, Bedford county, we gather the following particulars of the arrest and killing of a white man named Thomas Ruff, a notorious thief and desperado. It appears that Ruff, for eight or ten years, has lived in the Blue Ridge mountains near Buford's, and by his forging upon the pig-pens, chicken-coops, and sheep-folds of the neighborhood, made himself an object of terror to the inhabitants of that portion of Bedford. Frequent attempts had been made to arrest Ruff, but these were ineffectual, as he was very wary, besides which he went well armed, and defied resistance, carrying a brace of revolvers and a large Bowie. A depredation had been committed by Ruff one day last week, and on Monday, Constable J. B. Forgie, provided with a warrant, went forth to capture the thief, summoning to his assistance Messrs. Peter Clayton and Henry Welch.

The party sought was found at his home, and being taken by surprise was unarmed. He quietly submitted to arrest and started down the mountain with his captors. Arriving at the foot of the mountain he declined to go further, and immediately commenced a struggle for his freedom. The constable, fearing the escape of his prisoner, ordered Clayton to fire, which he did, the ball taking effect and killing the desperado immediately.

A coroner's jury was summoned at once by Captain N. C. Luck, a magistrate. The jury, after deliberation, returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." There is a feeling of relief in the community that Ruff has been placed beyond power for mischief.—*Lynch. Rep.*

UNGRATEFUL.—When a bad shot misses his bird, he kicks his dog. Such is the fate of the federal office holders in this State, who are defeated, since the election, by their masters at Washington, as "doing nothing for the republican cause."

This is cruel injustice, as all observers can testify. They did literally their "utmost."—*Winchester News.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Archbishop Spalding has donated sixty acres of land in Charles county, Md., to the new Catholic Mission about to be established in that county for the benefit of the colored people. The property is situated near Bryantown, and is said to be in good condition and valuable. Four ecclesiastics, members of the St. Joseph's Society for Foreign Missions, have recently arrived from England and will take charge of the Mission. They also contemplate establishing schools for the children of colored parents, wherever practicable.

Representatives Schofield and Lansing, of the Sub-Committee on Ku-Klux, which recently visited Florida, returned to Washington yesterday. They report "that while in Florida they examined a large number of witnesses, and receive intelligence that in Jackson county since 1865 seventy-five murders have been committed!"

The public is promised some startling developments in connection with the recent election in New York, it being asserted that the Democratic Reform Committee have discovered something that will make the hair stand on end, &c.

Mayor Hall, of New York, says that he has Tweed's resignation in his possession, conditional upon the appointment of a gentleman related to himself. The question now comes up, who is that "related" individual?

Secretary Robeson has issued another notice to the sportive Cadets at the Naval Academy, that "hazing" must be stopped, and that the new comers into the Academy have rights which their seniors must respect.

The agents of the steamer Franklin at quarantine below New York, declare the passengers are doing well, and there is no sign of the cholera spreading. The vessel is fumigating, and will soon be brought to the city.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Convention, to be held in Washington, have asked Senator Wilson to join with them in the movement. The Senator declines.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that iron barges of foreign build cannot be used on the Mississippi river for the transportation of grain.

Breed, the forger, was yesterday sentenced to three years in the New York State Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$15,000.

The Putnam Fire Insurance Company in Hartford, Conn., have filed an application in bankruptcy.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Fredericksburg News says:—"Monster remains of some ante-diluvian animal or fish have been recently dug up on Shepherd's Hill, between Milford and Bowling Green, from sixty feet below the surface! The Hill is a mile broad, and digging a well in the centre, the vertebrae, teeth, &c., were found."

The officers of the Attack Guards of Richmond composed of colored men, have failed to pass the examination required by law. They had procured their uniforms. It is supposed that they will try to get better qualified officers; otherwise they must disband.

Capt. Harry Riddlebarger has been elected to the Legislature, from Shenandoah. He is editor of the Shenandoah Democrat, and true to the Conservative party and the State of Virginia.

Gen. Meem, elected Senator from Shenandoah and Page counties, will make an excellent representative of his district. He is worthy of the honor bestowed on him.

The Norfolk papers talk as if there were grave apprehensions of trouble growing out of the murder of the colored policeman in Portsmouth.

A fire occurred at Louisa Court House on the 16th, which consumed at carriage factory, and several wagons, buggies, &c. Loss \$4,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the accession of King Amadeus to the throne of Spain. A delegation from the Cortes, who waited upon him with an address of congratulation, were assured of his devotion to the restoration of Spain to her original place among European Powers.

The Government at St. Petersburg is actively engaged in the experiment of Russianizing its Provinces on the Baltic. The latest phase in the movement is the declaration that the Russian language is the only official one to be used in public decrees, in courts and in churches.

Lord Tenterden, late Chief Secretary of the Joint High Commission, has been appointed Agent of the British Government for the presentation of the claims of British subjects before the tribunal of Arbitration shortly to assemble at Geneva.

Sir Franklin Seadmore, Assistant Postmaster General and Superintendent of the English Government Postal System, has retired from those positions.

The Netherlands Parliament have agreed to abolish the Dutch Embassy at the Papal Court.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Decree in the case of the *Orange, Alex., and Manassas R.R. vs. the W. & P. R.R.*—On last Wednesday Judge Turner of the Circuit Court rendered a decree in the cause of the O. & A. & Manassas Railroad Co., vs. the Winchester & Potomac road, which was elaborately argued by distinguished counsel last June in the Frederick Circuit Court. The suit was instituted, it will be remembered, for the value of iron removed from the Manassas road by the Federal government and laid down on the W. & P. road during the war. The Judge rendered a decree allowing the Manassas Company, 20,086 tons of iron at \$55 per ton and 14 tons at \$4 per cwt., the whole amounting to \$1,115,850 in money with interest for five years.

We have not heard whether it is the intention of the W. & P. company to carry the case to the Court of Appeals or not.—*Winchester News.*

POSTAL SERVICE.—Continuing our notices of changes from the old route agent system to the rapidly more important Railway Postoffice Service, W. W. Allen and James Miller are designated head clerks at \$1,400 a year each.—J. E. Merrill and George H. Durfee are transferred from the line Norfolk, Va., to Lynchburg, and designated as head clerks at \$1,400 a year. James Kelly and Wm. F. Hickey, are appointed clerks at \$1,200 per annum. V. W. Duval is transferred from the line Lynchburg to Bristol to that between Washington and Lynchburg, at \$1,200 per annum.

THE BEST MEN AS CANDIDATES.—The Washington Chronicle says that "the best men" should be the men chosen as candidates for office. It recommends the renewal of Mr. Jefferson's rule—"Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution." This all has a most virtuous sound—but it is sound only. When we of the South bring out for office such men as the Chronicle describes, we find that journal lending its influence to defeat them.—*Richmond Whig.*

Sunday School Convention.

The Convention reassembled yesterday evening at 2½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church South, on Washington street, the President in the chair, and was opened by devotional exercises conducted by Mr. Grandin.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The unfinished business, the consideration of the special report upon the Sunday School Committee's address, was resumed, and the suggestion for an assessment upon the schools for the support of the agent was further discussed by Messrs. Robey, Alexander, and Wilson.

Mr. Alexander submitted a resolution, as an amendment to the report, authorizing the corresponding secretary of the society to correspond with the superintendents and officers of the various schools within the Conference bounds, and ascertain whether they consider themselves members of this society, and if so, how much they will contribute towards the maintenance of the agent.

Mr. Wilson explained the relationship existing between the society and the Baltimore Annual Conference.

Mr. Magruder expressed his pleasure at the explanation just made, and thought it would be of benefit in shaping the action of the Convention.

Mr. Harrison urged immediate action in reference to the support of the agent.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Alexander's amendment and resulted, ayes 24, noes 6; so the amendment was agreed to and the report as amended adopted.

Mr. Wilson then moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Sunday School Committee of the Annual Conference, to ascertain and determine the exact relationship of the society with the Conference.

At the suggestion of Mr. Magruder, who said that the adoption of Mr. Alexander's amendment would have an effect not contemplated, the vote by which that amendment was adopted, was reconsidered, and the vote by which the committee's report was agreed to was also reconsidered.

Mr. Wilson then explained the relation of the Sunday School agent to the Conference, and the method adopted for raising his salary, and concluded by moving that the corresponding secretary of this society be authorized to correspond with the preachers in charge of the stations, urging upon them to call the special attention of superintendents and officers of schools to the importance of providing for the salary of the agent.

Mr. Magruder (Mr. Zimmerman in the chair) explained his plan for providing means to support the agent and to help the needy schools within the Conference bounds.

Mr. Ballard said that if the resolution of the committee was not considered mandatory but merely as recommendatory, he would not object to its adoption.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend his resolution to the report, which was accepted, and Mr. Alexander having withdrawn his amendment, the report was, after some further discussion, by Messrs. Ballard and Walton, adopted.

Mr. Brooke thanked the Convention for the action taken in behalf of the cause of Sunday Schools.

Mr. McCormick, from the special committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Superintendents of all the Sunday Schools within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference, be requested to keep their Sunday Schools in operation during the winter, and to have preachers in charge of the circuits and stations of the Conference be urged to preach on the subject of Sunday Schools, and especially to impress upon the officers the importance of the continuance of the schools during the winter.

Resolved, that the above resolution be transmitted to the preachers and to the Superintendents of the schools within the bounds of the Conference, by the Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Gardner opposed that part of the resolution requesting the preachers to preach on the subject of Sunday Schools, as reflecting upon them in the discharge of their duty in this respect.

Mr. Clarke did not think there was any reflection expressed or implied.

Mr. Wilson would not object to a verbal change in the report in this connection.

Mr. McCormick thereupon changed the wording of the resolution so that it should read, "in preaching on the subject of Sunday Schools, should impress &c." and the report as thus amended was adopted nem. con.

The secretary then read the report of the committee to nominate officers for the Society as follows, viz:—

President—J. J. Magruder.
Vice Presidents—H. F. Zimmerman, Rev. L. D. Huston, Rev. J. L. Clarke, Rev. W. G. Cole, J. L. Pitzer, W. W. Ballard, Rev. A. W. Wilson, W. W. Hunter, Rev. R. S. Hough, Geo. O. Conrad.
Corresponding Secretary—C. P. Harmon.
Recording Secretary—E. B. Tucker.
Assistant—J. E. Alexander.
Treasurer—J. H. Wilson.
Executive Committee—F. G. Maxwell, D. G. Monroe, N. R. Price, W. G. Ray, R. L. Wood.

Sunday School Agent—G. G. Brooke.

On motion, Mr. McCormick cast the vote of the Convention, and the officers as recommended, and they were declared to be unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the question, "What can be done to give greater power to singing and to the general conduct of schools in accomplishing the conversion and spiritual edification of the members?"

Upon this Mr. Magruder said that the question of singing in the schools was one of great importance, and deserved the earnest consideration of the Convention. He warmly recommended the adoption in the schools and churches of the Amaranthine note book, published by the Southern Methodist Book Concern at Nashville as the best one he had seen.

Mr. Gardner endorsed all that had been said of the book referred to and hoped to see a return to the good old Methodist hymns and tunes.

Mr. Wilson made a speech of some length and warmth in opposition to operating singing as prejudicial, and advocated the old fashioned, plain Methodist tunes. He did not believe in the civilizing effects of theatres or operas, but rather thought that the frequenters of such places became degenerated. He did not want the Sunday schools, made attractive as places of amusement, or on account of the continual changes made to keep pace with the "progress" of the age, but much preferred a return to the good old ways of our ancestors and to the true principles of Methodism.

Mr. Maxwell related his experience with a little girl as to the method of teaching that should be pursued in the Sunday Schools.

A resolution was then adopted recommending the use of the Amaranthine Hymn and note book, after which the Doxology was sung, the Benediction pronounced, and the Convention adjourned till 8½ o'clock at night.

Last night a very large congregation assembled at the Church to attend the Sunday School experience meeting, presided over by Rev. G. G. Brooke, at which the presiding officer and Messrs. Maxwell, of Baltimore, Zimmerman, of Washington, McCormick, of Baltimore, Benson, Alexander, Wood, Mills and Glazett, of this city, Adams, of Maryland, Pattie, of Warrenton, Magruder, of Baltimore, and Brown, of Middleburg, gave very interesting and affecting accounts of their Sunday School experience, and the good effects produced. During the intermissions between the remarks of the speakers the congregation sang portions of appropriate hymns, and while the persons on the floor bowed their heads in prayer, the children in the galleries sang very beautifully and with marked effect, "How I love Jesus." At the conclusion of the meeting

a collection was taken up, and the congregation dismissed.

In consequence of the great interest manifested in the experience meeting, it was protracted until 9½ o'clock, at which time the Convention was called to order by the President, when in the absence of the Secretary, the minutes of the evening session were read by Mr. Alexander and approved.

The President then announced the following committee appointed to confer with the Sunday School Committee of the Annual Conference in relation to a closer union of the society with the Conference, viz:—

Messrs. A. W. Wilson and J. A. Kern, and Messrs. S. H. Williams, John McCormick and D. E. Moore, and on motion, the President was added to the committee.

The Convention then took up for consideration the question of teachers' meetings, and the adoption of the uniform system of lessons as edited by Dr. Haygood, when

Mr. Monroe offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the officers and teachers of our Sunday Schools that they hold regular teachers' meetings, if practicable, every week.

Resolved, That the system of "Uniform Lessons," issued by the Sunday School Secretary of the M. E. Church, South, Rev. Dr. Haygood, be adopted in all our Sunday Schools.

Mr. Wilson favored the adoption of the resolution, and urged the use of the lessons, arguing that piety and knowledge were much needed in the schools, and none but those who would search the scriptures and study them should be allowed to teach.

Mr. Clarke would not be too rigid, and thought that sometimes he would let in a man or woman who was not strictly pious or very learned, to teach.

Dr. Hough would not trust to worldly appliances. It was not so much knowledge as the grace of God that was needed to make a good teacher.

Mr. Dice favored the adoption of the system of lessons, but feared the irregularity of its receipt in this section.

Mr. Magruder warmly advocated the adoption of the system, and wanted it used by all. Mr. Wilson replied to Mr. Clarke, and stated that as he would not employ a music master or farmer who did not understand his business, so he would not let his children be under the teaching of those who were not thoroughly acquainted with the bible and well versed in religious knowledge.

Mr. Clarke thought that although the teacher might not be religious yet he might sow seed which, under God's blessing, might be productive of great good.

Mr. Brown did not see the use of discussing the subject when the resolution was only recommendatory.

After a few remarks by Mr. Grandin the vote on the resolutions was taken, and they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ballard offered a resolution recommending the superintendents of Sunday Schools, in the Conference bounds, to form auxiliary societies, under the constitution of this one, which was adopted.

The doxology was then sung, the Benediction pronounced, and the Convention adjourned till this morning at 9 o'clock.

At nine o'clock this morning the President called the Convention to order, Rev. J. T. Williams conducting the devotional exercises.

The minutes of last night's proceedings were read and approved.

Mr. McCormick from the Business committee made a report upon the importance of the organization of adult classes in the Sunday schools and the best means of conducting them; also the best means of bringing the children of the poor into the Sunday schools, which report was received and entered upon the minutes.

Messrs. J. I. Logan, H. T. Waterman, G. O. Conrad, P. Bradley and S. R. Sterling were appointed a local committee to make preparations for the assembling of the next convention at Harrisonburg and to assist the executive committee.

On motion of Mr. Grandin, the calling for the school report was resumed, and Mr. G. gave an encouraging account of the schools in Taylor's Circuit, near Baltimore.

Mr. Williams gave a very flattering report of the school in Charlottesville.

Mr. Alexander could not give so encouraging a report of the Alexandria school as he would like to have done, but thought the school was gradually improving in numbers and spirituality.

Mr. J. H. Devaughn also spoke of the Alexandria school and thought that in zeal and good and regular attendance it was not lacking. He thought the Convention would do much good.

Mr. Howell also gave some account of the school and its spiritual condition and in this particular it was not behind any of its sister churches. He thought the Convention would be productive of great good.

Mr. Adams, of Prince George's county, Md., gave an account of the schools in that circuit and spoke of the importance of keeping up the schools in the winter from the closing of which one winter they had never entirely recovered their former prosperity; however, the schools are now increasing.

Mr. Brooke suggested the importance of establishing normal schools and also the observance of punctuality in opening and closing the Sunday schools, and moved that the executive committee be instructed to take action in reference to these subjects.

Mr. Maxwell did not see the necessity of the resolution as the simple calling of the attention of the executive committee to the matter was in his opinion, sufficient.

Mr. Brooke urged the adoption of his resolution.

Mr. Ballard seconded the views of Mr. Brooke especially in reference to the establishment of normal schools.

Mr. McCormick explained that the Business Committee had recommended a very similar plan.

Mr. Brooke thought there would be no conflict. After further debate indulged in by Messrs. Monroe, Clarke and Brooke, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Harmon offered resolutions of thanks to the people of Alexandria, the railroads, &c., for courtesies extended, which were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brooke, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Committee of Arrangements of Alexandria, including members from Washington, for their efficiency.

The President was thanked for the able manner in which he conducted its proceedings, for which he returned his thanks, and in conclusion made a few very appropriate remarks in reference to the Sunday School cause.

The thanks of the Convention were also tendered to the pastor and official members of the church in Alexandria, and after a motion to adjourn to meet the Sunday School from Washington, the Convention adjourned sine die, the Benediction being pronounced by the Rev. C. W. Wilson.

A Sunday school jubilee was held in the church, at 11 o'clock which was very numerous, attended by the scholars attached to the church here, and those from Mt. Vernon Place Sunday school, Washington, D. C., and many spectators, at which very appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered by Messrs. McCormick, Ballard, Williams, Magruder, and Benson. The singing by the children (those from Washington being led by Mr. F. A. Tucker and the Alexandrians by Mr. J. T. Cook) was very delightful and everything passed off most pleasantly.

The Washington Sunday school convention was met at the boat by the Alexandria scholars and by the members of the Sunday school convention and escorted to the church.

THE RAILROAD INJUNCTION CASE.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, at Lynchburg, yesterday, in the Tyson injunction case respondent's counsel, Jones and Crump, of Richmond, were heard. They argued that the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company did not take the property of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, but became owners of a majority of the stock, and in this way acquired control of the property, which was conveyed by mortgage September 20, 1871, to secure an issue of \$15,000,000 of bonds. They also contended that the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company was still an existing corporation, and that complainant was not injured by the conveyance of its property, as the mortgage could only convey the title of the majority therein, and that the passage of the act of consolidation was within the constitutional power of the Legislature. The case will be concluded to-day by Mr. Baldwin, for complainant.

COURT OF APPEALS.—In the causes of Neal vs. The Commonwealth, Peace et als, vs. same; Holland vs. same; Graves vs. same; the court yesterday dismissed the causes, the appeals having been improvidently awarded, the court deciding that the suit for the double tax claimed by the Commonwealth, and for which it obtained judgment in the court below, was a civil and not a criminal action, and the amount being under \$550 the court had no jurisdiction. In Miller vs. Commonwealth, which was a case of the same nature as the others, (all being appeals from the corporation court of Danville, the appellants claiming an erroneous assessment of taxes,) the court affirmed the judgment of the court below on the ground that the appellants were commission merchants, and should have, as such, paid the tax.—*Rich. Dis.*

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, NOV. 18.—The